



STUDY GUIDE

Letter from Head

Dear Delegates,

It is my absolute pleasure to bring to you the Global Media Consortium at IYC 2017. I welcome you into a world tainted with hypocrisy and lies, and urge you to bring in your own shades of diplomacy to it. After all, when crisis strikes and people are left scavenging for the truth, it is only the press that they turn to.

This year at the Global Media Consortium we have carefully chosen each photographer to represent a particular country and each journalist to embody the spirit of a famous news figure. Therefore, this year it is not just about your words and ideas but about presenting your nation and its media to the world. Your role at this conference is hence extremely crucial and to allow you to understand the gravity of this very situation, we have compiled a Study Guide that will hopefully prepare you well for what is in store. We have tried to give you an overview of what to expect during the two days of continuous chaos along with providing you a basis on which to build your research.

So delegates, sharpen your wits, get ready to showcase the supremacy of the press and possess the ability to control exactly what the world perceives as the truth. The Global Media Consortium is where the control lies in your creativity and the fate of nations solely in your words.

With an exemplary team ensuring that the definition of catastrophe is revised, the Global Media Consortium would be nothing short of a battle where no cover up stays hidden for long. Presenting to you, your team at the Global Media Consortium:

| Head | Sub-Head | Sub-Head | Member | Member | Member |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Geetali Gupta | Sanchita Tibrewal | Sanjana Jobalia | Harshita Shriyan | Smriti Ghildiyal | Aanchal Dharmani |

Introduction

In a world where the truth is merely an accepted notion, the media comes forth with the evidence. However, at a time when propaganda has engulfed the press, power lies in manipulation. This year at the Global Media Consortium, diplomacy runs through the veins of media content.

Here, facts are no longer evidence of the truth, and the word of the press is no longer ultimate; today the power of the media is in the hands of those who own it. Propaganda seems like a tool of the past, but when journalists begin to answer unasked questions to save their necks, one knows that the truth is far from being salvaged. GMC asks its journalists to embody this very spirit of ruthlessness to get their version of the truth out in the world, the version that will save their country and them too. Every politician's words are his power, but your words are his downfall.

When ten seconds is all you have to reveal the truth, and 140 characters are sufficient to wreak havoc; media has in its hands what it truly takes to conquer the chaos and create it too. The photographers must uncover the cover-up; however, as the people's faith in the government begins to dwindle, it is their responsibility to restore hope too.

Between harsh reality and preferred illusions, the choice must be made.

PHOTOGRAPHY:

Prior to the conference, each delegate will be designated a country that they must represent. As a representative of your country, you will harbour the responsibility of portraying your nation in the best light amidst grave turmoil. In order to do so, you must capture a sequence of ten photographs or ten-second videos, each accompanied by a caption of 140 characters or less. These photographs must capture your country's stance in committee. Remember, a picture is worth a thousand words.

Your job is to also ensure that every statement favours your country no matter how twisted it may be, because when bombarded with questions at a press conference, diplomacy is the only way out. You get to pick who stands out from the rest so make your decisions wisely - your version of the best is the one who gets to relish in the fame.

As some nations rise and others fall, it is your duty to capture every moment - from unrelenting disputes to subsequent agreements, you possess the power to restore hope or to fuel fires. So, what will it be?

G8

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea acted as one of the main belligerents and instigators of the war as it was their invasion of South Korea that acted as the final step towards it. A communist nation, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had the ideological support of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and People's Republic of China. The North Korean army was led by Kim Il-Sung with the assistance of Chinese soldiers and Soviet weaponry; they proceeded to cross the demilitarised zone along the 38th parallel.

Republic of Korea

Unlike the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea implemented capitalism as the nation's political ideology, led by Syngman Rhee. President Rhee, an extremely anti-communist leader, had his presidency strongly supported by the United States of America. The North Koreans strongly disapproved of Rhee as they believed that they had a claim over the South Korean land.

People's Republic of China

The People's Republic of China was led by Chairman Mao, who held Joseph Stalin in high regard and therefore lent a hand to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Korean War. Therefore, China acted as an ally and supported the cause of Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They sent in military troops to aid this very cause.

USSR

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, under Joseph Stalin, aimed to further the Soviet sphere of influence. In order to achieve this goal, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and their ideological ally, the People's Republic of China, provided weaponry such as tanks and medical services to North Korea during the war. However, they did not provide militaristic aid in the form of troops.

United States of America

The United States of America was the main opponent of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics during the Cold War - in that they strongly opposed the formation of Communist states and the spread of Communism, leading to the creation of the policy of Containment. When Korea was divided, South Korea gained support of United States of America and thus they sent in troops, rations and aids, in order to defeat communism in the entirety of Korea.



G14

United States of America

Accused of involvement in the assassination of Kim Jong-Un by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China and Russia, the United States of America denied allegations of any such actions. As more countries elected to implement Communism, America witnessed a sharp fall in international sales, resulting in plummeting economic health. As the Pentagon noticed the increase in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) stockpile, President Trump approved a nuclear strike on Warsaw, setting in motion potential for the Third World War.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Vladimir Putin worked towards the reestablishment of the Soviet Union, garnering the support of Russian citizens and the government as they reinstated their faith in Communism. The creation of the Vozrozhdeniye Agreement, which meant that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will aid only those countries that join the Soviet Union and support Putin as Head of State, led to countries such as Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Estonia and Belarus amongst others to join the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union constructs a WMD (weapons of mass destruction) base in Warsaw; however, due to the gruesome attack by the USA, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was immobilised. In 2045, the USA officially declared war on the Soviet Union.

People's Republic of China

The goal of Marxism–Leninism is to develop a socialist state led by 'professional revolutionaries' and through this policy, China aims to not only expand its production possibilities and economic growth, but essentially establish itself as the strongest economy and the world's superpower. Its long struggle to overpower all countries finally came to an end when it essentially took over its greatest trade ally - the Democratic People's Republic of Korea - after the shocking assassination of Kim Jong-Un. After the assassination of Kim Jong-Un, PRC took advantage of took advantage of DPRK's weak economy and essentially

Japan

Always treated as an inferior nation simply striving for power, Japan now aims to use its technological advancement to its economic advantage along with gaining assistance from Germany and even India, to some extent. It has long been demanding an equal status for the progress it has continually made and even though it has never known to be treacherous, it is not willing to accept this position anymore.

Germany

While other countries underwent revolutions, Germany stood in a state of passiveness while increasing its investment in the development of thermonuclear weapons technology. However, it witnessed a change in its dormancy when the United States of America launched a nuclear strike on Warsaw and seven stray missiles hit Germany. This seemingly unintentional act caused over 200,000 deaths and German economic conditions to plummet. Germany believed that the supposed stray missiles were a propagandist cover-up and that the USA felt threatened by Germany's nuclear development. However, they were unable to express this publicly as it would violate the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons treaty (NPT). Therefore, they claimed that the USA was trying to subjugate international markets without taking the welfare of other countries into consideration.

G20

United States of America

Although the Internal Revenue Service has employed several policies and attempted to make several laws come into action, tax evasion is a business in itself in the United States of America. The US government bares losses of about 188.8 billion U.S. Dollars annually through tax evasion - the highest amount globally.

In spite of persuasion from the federal government, the White House has yet to make a formal commitment to resettle immigrants having provided refuge to only 1,554 Syrian immigrants out of over 4 million who have left the country. On March 6, 2017, Trump signed an executive order banning visas for citizens from six countries - Syria, Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen.

India

Although a fast developing country, India has faced several problems in terms of tax evasion which has heavily restricted economic growth. Though several steps have been taken to curb this problem at the core, it has not been enough as India continues to bare losses of about 41.2 billion U.S dollars annually.

India has proved to be an ideal example of a nation that is truly a part of the world community as it has always been open to the idea of accepting refugees and providing them with any necessary aid. European countries and several other nations must model their policies similarly to allow refugees and citizens to enjoy peaceful lives alike.

Syria

The unstable nature of the government and the poor standard of living faced in the country has meant that tax evasion is less of a problem and more of a consequence in Syria. The immigration crisis has meant that approximately 300,000 Syrian refugees fled home in search of a better life in 2016. Adding this to the numbers for the previous 5 years puts the total number of Syrian refugees at 4.9 million. They have now scattered all over the world but major population remains close to home in neighbouring countries like Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, thus essentially remaining in the Middle East.

Germany

Due to the continuously changing tax laws and the low levels of understanding of them in the country, tax evasion is less of a crime and more of a misinformed error. Even though several penalties are set nonetheless, Germany still loses about 15.0 billion U.S. dollars annually due to this.

In spite of turbulence along the way in the form of a ban on minarets and burkas, the German government has now opened its doors for over 300,000 refugees following Angela Merkel's open door policy. It was a significant shift after German leader Frauke Petry called for armed action against migrants shifting from Germany to Austria. This turmoil has led to a divide between those in support and those against the migration.

Turkey

Due to huge influx of refugees from Syria, Turkey as a country has been in continuous turmoil and governance and law thus take a back seat. Amidst this, tax evasion erupts as a significant problem despite the penalties and laws in place. Turkey has proved to be incredibly instrumental in providing refuge to migrants from Syria. With a relatively stable atmosphere, a border shared with northern Syria and a gateway from Europe, Turkey the biggest host of refugees. Around 2-3 million Syrian refugees now take shelter in camps within the Turkish borders.

China

In the cut-throat Chinese market, tax rates have always been debated upon. For the government, tax evasion thus proves to be a huge obstacle since despite the marginal rates charged, they still bare losses of about 66.8 billion U.S. dollars annually.

Although unwilling to open its borders for migrants from nations like Syria in the past due to economic and political reasons, China has contributed over \$102 million to assist refugees and, in January, pledged an additional \$200 million in aid. It stands by Beijing's longstanding stated policy of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries including hosting large number of migrants.

GSO

United States of America

Truly facing the brunt of extremist organisations like the Taliban and Al-Qaeda at numerous instances, especially the notorious 9/11 attacks, the United States of America is always a name that comes to mind with an agenda like this. Fuelled with vengeance the nation yet again displayed its power after the assassination of Osama Bin Laden, the infamous head of the Taliban. Having formed the Global Coalition in 2014, America is in a rampant war not only against these international organisations but also numerous domestic terrorist uprisings. A signatory to NPT and CTBT, USA has held a significant position in the matter of nuclear weaponry, from the Manhattan Project to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

Turkey

In the headlines recently for facing a gun massacre at a nightclub by terrorist organisations, Turkey has been in the face of numerous other attacks such as the Istanbul bombing in 2015 and even rocket attacks perpetrated by ISIS. Known to be the first country to declare ISIL/ISIS a 'terrorist organisation', the Turkish government has also confronted ISIS with military once and also joined the USA in military coalition for the common goal of eliminating the terrorist organisation.

China

Recently China came in the path of ISIS after a video was released through which Chinese Uighur Muslims threatened to launch an attack in China and 'shed blood like rivers'. Having seen its own share of terror attacks in the past, China has reinforced several security measure. One of the five Nuclear Weapon States, the quantity of China's current stockpile of nuclear weaponry is unknown with claims that it may consist of 50-75 ICBMs.

DPRK

With recent progress and show of nuclear weapons, DPRK has been highlighted as a potential threat to the world in the future and any association of the nation and terrorist groups could prove to be fatal. It has made its power known with the constant threat amongst world leaders that this nation could sell its nuclear prowess to extremist organisations. In the past few years, North Korea has been a step ahead when it comes to nuclear military with the ownership of over 1,000 missiles and a supposed prototype of a miniaturised hydrogen bomb.

Pakistan

Always in the limelight when it comes to terror attacks, the Pakistani government has been accused of providing monetary support as well as refuge to numerous terrorist organisations and militants. It has witnessed a major impact post the War on Terror and attacks by the USA post the 9/11 attacks. Under the threat of Taliban capturing all nuclear warfare in Islamabad, it is imperative to keep an eye on this mercurial nation.

JOURNALISM:

Prior to the conference, each delegate will be assigned a committee and a renowned journalist, who is integral to the agenda. Donning the persona of the journalist, you must write 100 - 150 word articles on committee sessions - in the style and language of the assigned journalist. You are provided with basic profiles of the journalists - the rest should be researched according to your discretion - along with a link to an article written by them to assist you in understanding their style. Journalists will also be pioneering a press conference, wherein the questions itself could create havoc in nations. With this control in hand, the power of the press will be unprecedented so when you get down to writing that final article, choose your words wisely - it may be solely your words that distinguish the best from the better.

However, journalists have been the link between the powerful and the people, so use your influence judiciously to bring the truth to the foreground. While you can sway people with your words, you can also be responsible for altering the facts that could crumble nations; whether you choose to spark a rebellion or quell the fire of resistance, the choice is yours but the consequences remain yours too. Just remember, the pen has, and will always be, mightier than the sword.

G8

Marguerite Higgins Hall

‘You can't have a working democracy where people are starving. Hunger breeds desperation; desperation breeds violence; violence breeds a police state.’

Marguerite Higgins Hall is an American journalist and war correspondent. Born on September 3, 1920, she covered the Second World War, the Korean war and the Vietnam war. She was the first woman to have won a Pulitzer Prize for Foreign Correspondence in 1951 for her coverage of the Korean war. She was integral in pushing forward the matter of equal access for female war correspondents. In April 1945, she received a U.S Army campaign ribbon for assisting the liberation of the Dachau concentration camp. Her articles about the Nuremberg War trials and the blockade of Berlin by USSR are remarked as the most notable. Hills wrote for the New York Herald and worked as a columnist at Newsday.

<http://www.deadlineartists.com/contributor-samples/the-liberation-of-dachau-marguerite-higgins-new-york-herald-tribune/>

Mohamed Hassanein Heikal

“The army failed in 1948 defending its honor. Now it does not even have its honor,”

Mohamed Hassanein Heikal's few words sparked off a coup in 1952. He is an Egyptian journalist and the editor-in-chief of Al-Ahram, a Cairo-based newspaper. Born on September 23, 1923, Heikal is a fervent critic of Arab affairs for over 50 years. He was often termed as a ghostwriter and is said to have been in acquaintance with Gamal Abdel Nasser. Heikal, who controlled and funded Egyptian Gazette during the Second World War - which included certain pieces by radical marxist writers like George Orwell and Lawrence Durrell - also propagated the ideology of pan-Arabism.

<http://www.masress.com/en/ahramonline/11841>

Nestor Mata

“But although I was suffering from intense pain, I did not lose consciousness in the hospital. As a matter of fact, I was able to dictate to a nurse a press dispatch to my paper. I began that dispatch with ‘President Magsaysay is dead.’”

Nestor Mata is a Filipino reporter with the Philippine Herald newspaper. He has written about the Korean War and has also covered the happenings under the newly elected Filipino President, Ramon Magayay. He also frequently writes a column for the Manila Standard. In his eventful career, he wrote for several other newspapers as well that included the Malaya, and was an editor for Lifestyle Asia. Mata’s most sensational article could probably be the one reporting the death of President Magsaysay in a plane crash in 1957, of which Mata was the sole survivor.

<http://www.newsflash.org/2004/02/ht/ht010677.htm>

GSO

Joel Simon

'We've been saying there's a big gap between the president's rhetoric and actions he can take to undermine the work of the media. That gap has now been closed.'

Being the executive director of the Committee to Protect Journalists and a celebrated contributor to the Slate and Columbia Journalism Review, Joel Simon is widely known for writing on media issues, primarily on the recent press freedom crisis in the United States of America. He is also a prolific participant of missions around the globe - from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. He has been featured in innumerable newspapers around the world; the New York Times, Times of India, BBC, the Washington Post and many more.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/02/25/opinion/trump-is-damaging-press-freedom-in-the-us-and-abroad.html>

Can Dündar

'We are journalists, not civil servants. Our duty is not to hide the dirty secrets of the state but to hold those accountable on behalf of the people.'

One of the best-known figures in Turkish media and the editor-in-chief of center-left Cumhuriyet newspaper until 2016, Can Dündar has written for various newspapers and produced several TV programs. However, he was arrested in 2015 after his newspaper published footage that showed the State Intelligence MiT sending weapons to Syrian Islamist fighters was leaked. He has ever since been in exile in Germany and has an arrest warrant against him in Turkey.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/jul/22/biggest-witch-hunt-turkish-history-coup-erdogan-europe-help>

Luo Changping

'In today's China, is democracy even possible?'

Being one of China's best-known commentators on contemporary affairs and a winner of the Human Rights Press award in 2014, Luo Changping is known for writing about politically sensitive topics such as democracy, media censorship and the failures of government policies in Tibet. His articles have been published in several newspapers like Southern Weekend, South China Morning Post, Deuche Welle, New York Times and many more. He is also a long time observer of the feminist movement in Chinese politics and has written about it in a series of articles too.

<http://www.scmp.com/comment/article/1587915/todays-china-democracy-even-possible>

Hamid Mir

'We are under attack from many years by paid agents of secret agencies, their task is to bark and bark and we only laugh.'

A Pakistani journalist, war correspondent, security expert and author, Hamid Mir has appeared on various talk shows such as Geo News and Capital Talks, and has also written for several international newspapers. He became known post his series of interviews with the infamous Osama Bin Laden after the 9/11 attack. He also became the voice of peace during the India-Pakistan tension post the 2008 attacks. However, due to his outspoken reporting on local terrorist networks like Taliban and other political parties, Mir has been the target of many death threats and about 2-3 assassination attempts.

<http://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/a-story-of-love-and-hate-between-the-cia-and-isi-4735841/>

G20

Christiane Amanpour

'We in the press, by our power, can actually undermine leadership.'

Christiane Amanpour was born on the 12th of January 1958, in London, England. Amanpour spent her early life in Iran until 1979 where a rebellion sent her family into exile and opened up new paths for her career interests. Although, during her initial years at CNN, Amanpour faced a lot of obstacles for her dark hair and accent, she was able to shine in 1985 while giving a report on her home country, Iran. Later, she received great recognition for her coverage of the Bosnian Crisis where she showcased her vehement views and creative style. Amanpour has won several Peabody awards, nine Emmy awards and many more. She has written several intriguing articles on global crises while gaining work experience with both ABC News and CNN. Amanpour's style, as a journalist, involves making overt statements which are very strongly felt and controversial, especially during the Bosnian Crisis where she rose to fame.

<http://abcnews.go.com/blogs/headlines/2013/03/no-exit-inside-look-at-a-prison-camp-in-north-korea/>

Arnab Goswami

'The day I have to compromise, I will quit journalism.'

An Indian journalist and nationalist, Arnab Goswami began his journey in Guwahati where he was surrounded by a family immersed in politics - his grandfather was a Congress Leader, his grandmother a communist and Leader of Opposition in Assam and his father is an Army Officer and member of the BJP. Gradually progressing from his career in 'The Telegraph' to being the editor in Chief and Host of the 'Times Now' News Channel in 2016 and hosting 'Frankly Speaking with Arnab' to launching his very own news channel called 'Republic TV', Arnab has stolen the spotlight and created new categories for Indian news. Although he is largely criticised for his opinionated reviews and accusatory, oversimplistic judgements, he believes that if a change is brought about this way, he will not hide behind neutrality.

<http://businessworld.in/article/Arnab-Answers-The-Trolls-/02-07-2016-99941/>

Samar Yazbek

'The most important way to love and peace is justice.'

Samar Yazbek is a Syrian writer, journalist, and documentarist who is a prominent supporter of human and women's rights. She has also written extensively about challenging existing taboos in Syria and is a member of the minority Alawi community. Yazbek however, opposes the government of her co-religionist President Bashar Al Assad and is a prolific participant in protests against the Syrian government. Due to this, she is detained by security forces and is banned to leave her country.

<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2013/may/03/samar-yazbek-syrian-revolution-writing>

Bahriye Ücok

'The greatest revolution in women's rights has brought about Islam, but for centuries, Muslim women have been obliged to live in their own homes for centuries, losing their most natural rights...'

Bahriye Ücok was a Turkish left wing politician, columnist, women's right activist and writer whose 1990 assassination is a mystery that remains unsolved. She had been elected as Senator and started by joining the center-left Republicans Party. However, post the 1980 military coup, she co-founded the People's Party. She also had an opinion column in Cumhuriyet and spoke openly about the Hijab controversy on TV - she believed that it was not obligatory for all Islamic women to wear a Hijab, which became an extremely controversial statement - post which she was threatened several times.

https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&prev=search&rurl=translate.google.co.in&sl=tr&sp=nmt4&u=http://www.cumhuriyet.com.tr/haber/turkiye/127547/

Aydinlanma_sehidi_Bahriye_Ucok_un_Cumhuriyet_teki_ilk_yazisi.html&usg=ALkJrhiEugdJuivb_mgO_H5J57es_CSk1w



G14

Bob Woodward

'The central dilemma in journalism is that you don't know what you don't know.'

Bob Woodward is an internationally acclaimed journalist who was born on the 26th of March, 1943 in Geneva, Illinois and graduated from Yale University before serving the U.S Navy. 'Synonymous with investigative journalism', Woodward rose to fame when he received a tip about a burglary at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at Watergate and connected the burglary to the top levels of the Nixon Administration. His work had created many political upsets and has won the Washington Post the Pulitzer Prize twice. Woodward also gained attention with his compelling report of the 9/11 attacks. Since then, he has written several books on investigative journalism and has recently released his new book 'The Price of Politics' where he questions reforms and the judiciary system.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/president-elect-donald-trump-is-about-to-learn-the-nations-deep-secrets/2016/11/12/8bf9bc40-a847-11e6-8fc0-7be8f848c492_story.html?utm_term=.c7f553b00ae8

George Orwell

'All animals are equal but some are more equal than others.'

George Orwell was born in Bengal, India in 1903 and went on to write some of the most satirical fiction of his time - Animal Farm and Nineteen-eighty four. Strongly opinionated and influenced by political movements like imperialism, fascism and communism, Orwell always succeeded in telling people what they did not want to hear; the truth. It is this style of writing and description that brought him to stardom in Russia..

http://orwell.ru/library/articles/hanging/english/e_hanging

Torigoe Shuntaro

'Looking at the results of the Upper House election, I realized that revision of the Constitution has become a real possibility.'

Torigoe Shuntaro, born on March, 13, 1940, is a renowned Japanese journalist and political activist. Immediately after he graduated, he began working as a reporter for Mainichi Shimbun, one of the major newspapers in Japan. During his career at Mainichi Shimbun, he covered the Iran-Iraq war from the frontlines and became the first Japanese journalist to do so. He also worked as a commentator on TV - Asahi news programs - and wrote a book named Cancer Patient, a recollection of his fight with cancer.

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/07/12/national/politics-diplomacy/dp-looks-tap-journalist-torigoe-run-tokyo-governor-possibly-unified-candidate/#.WYipU62B2ME>

Zhang Lijia

"In the eyes of Buddha, there are no evil people, only people who don't yet have light in their hearts."

A Chinese orator, writer and journalist, Zhang Lijia believes she is the link between China and the world. Born on the 1st of May 1964 in Nanjing and wanting nothing else but to be able to write, Zhang had to work as a factory worker at 16 but taught herself English and cultivated her own views about the world and about everyday life. Her unique style builds politics into emotion. She co-authored 'China Remembers' and published 'Socialism is great!' which truly connected her with the rest of the world. Her creative style and hidden analogies create a distinction between her and normal political writers.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/jul/15/china-grey-tide-elderly-people>

Paul Joseph Goebbels

'Propaganda works best when those being manipulated are confident that they're acting out of their own free will'

Considered to be the king of propaganda, Paul Joseph Goebbels was a writer, politician and minister of Propaganda of Nazi Germany till 1945. Goebbels is responsible for the favourable position of the Nazis and for swaying public opinion with his charismatic charm and intellectual ability. Goebbels studied history and German philosophy and wrote an expressionist novel during his early years. He is known for his use of 'practice of persuasive' techniques in various forms of media like posters, the radio, films, literature and music. A devout Nazi, his speeches and writings were not influenced by the political war but influenced it. However, Goebbels believed that literature should not be restricted to media and that everyday life itself can be changed to create new context. He was able to create intense political agitation by creating street fights and instilling a sense of fear in commoners by distancing them from 'men in uniforms.'

<http://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/goeb28.htm>